The Daily Gazette:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. N. P. REED, H. M. LONG,
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 285. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

The Royal Patient.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

The International Society.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, December 13, 2 P. M.—The official bulletin to-day are as follows:

SANDRINGHAM, 8 A. M.—The Prince passed a restless night. No improvement in his condition.

12 M.—The condition of the Prince at this hour is unchanged.

LONDON, December 12, 3 P. M.—The *Times* extra contains the following:

KING'S LYNN, NEAR SANDRINGHAM.—In the case of the Prince there has been no reformation to the first stages of convalescence, as we had a right to expect.

The *Echo* says that delirium is contant, but not violent. The Prince does not rave, but mutters incoherently, hour after hour, without cessation.

LONDON, December 13.—The latest bulletins this afternoon report that the Prince has been very unquiet all the afternoon. The gravity of the symptoms is unabated.

LONDON, December 13, 12 P. M.—The bulletin issued from Sandringham, 10 P.M., by the physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales, says his Royal Highness has passed a less unquiet evening.

Unofficial dispatches from Sandringham, however, are unfavorable. The lung symptoms are reported to be most distressing.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The *Herald's* London special, dated 12 M., says: The recovery of the Prince appears to be impossible. In case of his death a council of Regency will probably be created, composed of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Princess of Wales, and perhaps others. This will likely take place immediately, and be followed by a discussion upon the power of the present parliament to continue its sessions, or whether it is necessary to the country as an extraordinary occasion.

LATEST.

LONDON, December 14, 1:40 A. M.—An official dispatch from Sandringham, dated at one o'clock this morning, says: The Prince of Wales is less restless. There is no increase of his exhaustion and he has had some sleep. The Queen and the Princess Alexandra are well.

Prince Louis of Hesse has arrived at Sandringham. The Turkish Ambassador went to Sandringham yesterday as a representative of the diplomatic body.

Archbishop Manning has ordered prayers in the Catholic churches for the recovery of the Prince.

The illness of the Prince creates anxiety throughout Ireland.

The Republicans and Democrats of London are about to send an address of condolence to the Queen.

INTERESTING, IF TRUE.

LONDON, December 13.—There is a feeling in some circles that the official bulletins have represented the case of the Prince of Wales to be worse than it really is, in order to arouse sympathy for the Prince and make him popular.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

The British Foreign Office has sent instructions to all its agents abroad to investigate the organization of the various branches of the International Society in the countries to which they are respectively accredited, and report thereon to the Government.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The party of observers of the total eclipse of the sun in the southern hemisphere report that the photographs of Corona obtained are perfect, and the result must be conclusive of several points regarded by modern astronomers as needing more thorough demonstration.

STRIKE DYING OUT.

The strike of telegraph operators is dying out. The men are returning to work in all the principal cities without accomplishing their object, and the movement has proved a failure.

WEST INDIES.

THE SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, December 13.—The reports received from the sugar district relative to the new crop are very favorable. The cane is yielding well.

INSURRECTION AT AN END.

HAVANA, December 13.—A document has been issued by prominent insurgents, who have lately surrendered to the Government, and which is signed by two Recios, Sandivar, several Aqueros, three Horros, Betancourt, Melchon, Bernal, two Varonas, and thirty-two hundred others of less importance. It is dated Puerto Principe, and says: "In the future we will adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the Government. We have seen our illusion vanish, because the country failed to support us and foreigners failed to send us aid."

The Government of Spain is now sufficiently strong enough to maintain the integrity of its territory. Not a house is left standing in the whole country between Los Tunas and Moran, and the desolation that prevails is terrible. All the hopes of the insurgents to succeed politically have been given up, and the destruction of the whole country has been rapidly going on.

Fifteen thousand insurgents have surrendered during the past year in the central department, and state, individually and collectively, that they are ready to perform whatever duty may be required of them as good and honest Spaniards.

CANADA.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, December 13.—The debate in the Ontario Legislature on the address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech, occupied Monday and Tuesday, and will be continued to-day.

On a motion coming from the government side for adjournment last evening, the government was defeated by a vote of 31 to 35. It is questionable whether the government will be able to carry the address, Mr. Blake, the leader of the opposition, having moved an amendment. There is a good deal of excitement. The house is crowded every evening.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, December 13.—A Matamoras special says that the merchants and foreigners there refused to respond to a call for a loan of forty thousand dollars.

General Cortina is believed to be acting secretly with the revolutionists. There are no funds in the Government Treasury at Matamoras, and it is believed the road to the City of Mexico will soon be held by the revolutionists. A body of revolutionists from Monterey and Saltillo are believed to be marching on Matamoras.

RUSSIA.

QUARREL IN HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, December 13.—A special from St. Petersburg states that yesterday the Czarowitch Alexander, in a quarrel, assaulted Prince Dereuss, the German Minister, when friends interfered and the parties were separated. The incident caused great excitement, although there is no reason to apprehend any interruption of the good relations between Russia and Germany, as the quarrel is believed to be wholly personal.

SPAIN.

CRISIS APPROCHING.

MADRID, December 13.—There is a rumor that a ministerial crisis is approaching, and that a dissolution of the Cortes is imminent.

INDIA.

PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY, December 13.—The parsees of this city have offered prayers for the restoration of the health of the Prince of Wales.

CONGRESS.

Government Buildings.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Interesting Debate.

THE LABOR QUESTION

Mr. Hoar's Speech.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1871.

SENATE.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL providing for the condemnation and purchase, under the statute of Illinois, of the remainder of the Custom House block in Chicago, or a block within two squares thereof, on which to erect a new Government building, at a total cost of five million dollars, two million of which the bill proposes to appropriate immediately.

HOUSE BILL PASSED.

The House bill appropriating moneys for taking the last census was passed.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for a standing Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to consist of seven members, to be elected by the Senate, and have power to investigate and report upon such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by a provision directing the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the Government service, whether any, and if so, what offices, ought to be abolished, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, &c.; also giving it power to sit during the recess of Congress.

Mr. THURMAN said there were many persons throughout the country who would not take the round and whitewashing statement of Mr. Edmunds for the purity and efficiency of the public service. It would require further evidence. The Senate might either pass a resolution which would indicate a real desire to discover and expose the abuses, or it might pass the pending resolution of Mr. Anthony, which would show the people that the defects and corruptions in the Government service were to be whitewashed and covered up. The country would hold the party of the majority responsible.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the original resolution. If any Senator knew of any abuses he could easily have them referred to the committee.

Mr. WILSON favored both propositions.

Mr. THURMAN favored the amendment, and said that a committee which should have power to investigate only such charges as might be referred to it by the Senate would be useless as a means of reforming the public service.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if the Senators were in earnest in their desire to correct abuses in the public service, they would not hesitate to create a committee with sufficient powers.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that considering the number of persons employed in the public service, and their duties, the administration of the Government for the last three years would compare favorably for efficiency and purity with any previous administration whatever, even that of George Washington himself. There was therefore no need for a committee with extraordinary powers.

Mr. CASSERLY contended that the committee proposed by Mr. Anthony was to be a mere nullity, having no power to originate investigations. He had heard of a transaction connected with one of the highest departments, and a fit subject for investigation, but would not take upon himself to move an investigation unless it were a committee like that proposed by Mr. Trumbull, with power to originate an investigation.

Mr. SCHURZ remarked that this was not by any means a new proposition. It was a mere proposition on the part of Mr. Trumbull to revive the old Committee on Retrenchment, armed with the powers that made the old committee so useful and efficient.

Mr. CONKLING—The question before the Senate is whether the committee about to be created shall be created in the ordinary way, or shall be given powers of an extraordinary character.

Mr. MORTON declared himself in favor of Mr. Anthony's resolution, because it was broader than Mr. Trumbull's, and embraced all matters relating to retrenchment. He also spoke of the extraordinary purity of the present administration and its promptness in punishing dereliction of duty in its officers, and cited the case of Hodge as an illustration.

Mr. CASSERLY asked whether the Senator from Indiana (Morton) could mention any other case of prompt punishment as a defaulter.

Mr. MORTON said he did not remember any at this moment, but he would venture the assertion that wherever there had been a defalcation brought to the knowledge of the administration the defaulter had been punished.

Mr. CASSERLY—How about Pension Agent Lawrence and Collector Bailey?

Mr. MORTON—They ran away before they were found out.

Mr. CASSERLY—Is it an evidence of vigilance for the Government to let its rascals get away? The Democrats of New York did not let Tweed run away.

Mr. MORTON called attention to the fact that the men who committed defalcations generally were not of a class that could be weeded out by any system of civil service reform, because they were intelligent and accomplished men, who could undergo any examination success fully.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BRITISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. BANKS reported a bill appropriating sixty-two thousand dollars for the expenses of the British-American Claims Commission. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, introduced a bill granting various lands and privileges in Utah. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HALSEY, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating two million dollars for the erection of public buildings at Chicago. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WELLS, from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for like purposes in St. Louis, which also was referred.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then commenced to discuss the Apportionment bill.

But after a long discussion in Committee of the Whole of no public interest or importance the committee rose without taking action on it.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Rules, reported a

NEW RULE:

That the speaker appoint one territorial delegate on the Committee on Territories, and a delegate from the District of Columbia on the Committee for the District of Columbia, such delegates, however, not to have the right of voting in the committee. The rule was agreed to.

The speaker thereupon appointed Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, as a member on the Committee on Territories, and Mr. Chapman as a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission of three persons, to hold office for two years, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who are to investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and show how the same are affected by the existing laws regulating commerce finance and currency. The commissioners are to receive a salary of $5,000 each, and may employ a clerk, and they shall report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

Mr. HOAR moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday, the 10th of January, and from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. GARFIELD objected to the continuing of the special order, but was willing to have one day assigned to it.

Mr. HOAR modified his motion accordingly.

The Speaker said the proposition was that the bill should be made a special order to the exclusion of all other orders for Wednesday, January 10th.

Mr. WOOD—I object to that.

Mr. KERR—So do I.

Mr. HOAR—Very well, then I move to put the bill upon its passage now.

The bill having been read by the clerk,

Mr. KERR moved to lay it on the table.

The Speaker stated the gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar) had the floor.

Mr. Hoar then proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He was quite sure that the measure, when understood, would receive the almost unanimous approbation of the House. It was well known that from all parts of the country, and of the civilized world, there went up a cry of discontent from the laboring classes. In this country the laboring classes were the State itself. Congress ought not to be afraid of light. Let the sick be brought into the sunlight, and they would get well. He did not place the bill on the judgment or recommendation of the committee alone. The slight expenditure proposed was due to the judgment of the laboring men themselves. The labor party in his own State, last summer, had recommended the passage of this very bill, and had, although politically opposed to the Republican party, expressed its gratification and respect for the party in consequence of its giving attention to this matter. The Grand International Association of Working Men, an organization which pervaded Europe, which was making its voice heard and its power felt everywhere, had also asked of Congress this special measure. He was not competent to express an opinion on the interesting and historical question of the Commune. Of the events which took place in Paris last summer, the other side of the story had not been heard; but one thing was known, that there was a cause in existence and an object in view which had led those working people in Paris, young men and young women, in the morning of life, not merely from the ignorant or oppressed classes, but from the classes of culture, of family ties, and in some cases of wealth, to risk their death as calmly, heroically and cheerfully as to a bridegroom went to his marriage feast, and he did not believe that the cause which had inspired such heroism was a cause which was not entitled to the respect of Americans everywhere. The International Association of European and American Workingmen had a title to respect for having established a relation ship and recognized a kindred among men of all nations.

Mr. DAWES expressed surprise that Messrs. Kerr and Wood should have raised objections to the bill, and that they had not had their attention called to the fact that no subject was looming up in the near future that demanded more care from the legislators than the question of the reconciliation of labor and capital. He hoped that his friend from Indiana (Kerr) would withdraw the motion to lay the bill on the table, and allow it to be sent to having a single day set apart for its consideration, or else permit its passage at this time.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, thought that Congress should authorize the appointment of the proposed commission. This Government could afford to permit the laboring people of any portion of the country to fall into the condition of the laboring people of England, France, Austria or Belgium. Congress should look to it that they whose skill and toil open mines and coal banks, and convert the ores into metals and into all forms of utility and beauty, those who shear sheep and wash wool, and spin and weave it, those who convert apparently arid fields into cotton, and its useful and beautiful fabrics, shall not live in ignorance or die in want. Their toil and the resources of capital were quite enough to banish poverty from the land, except as the result of intemperance.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over, and the House adjourned.

CONCORD, N. H.

Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, December 12.—A meeting of the State Committee and delegates to the Democratic State Convention which meets here to-morrow, was held to-night. The session was spent in discussing the political prospects of the party in the approaching campaign. Prominent men from different parts of the State were present, and expressed their views on the situation, which they deem favorable to the party. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Francis R. Chase.

CONCORD, N. H., December 13.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Pending the organization, a platform and resolutions were prepared. The resolutions declare,

First—That the party is pledged to the perpetuity of the Union; a strict obedience to the Constitution and honest enforcement of the laws.

Second—Protection of the rights of every citizen in accordance with fundamental law.

Third—Opposition to every species of corruption in all departments of the municipal, State and national governments

Fourth—No privileged classes and no privileged capital.

Fifth—A tariff to raise money for the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and not for the benefit of monopolists.

The resolutions further denounce the establishment of martial law at the South as unconstitutional and atrocious. They advocate reform in the civil service of the Government, and reaffirm the confidence of the party in Governor Weston, pledging him its support for re election. Jos. A. Weston was re-nominated for Governor by acclamation. Henry Colony was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., December 13.—In the Wharton trial Deputy Marshal Frey testified that a person told him on July 7th the circumstances of Ketchum's illness; that she purchased tartar emetic during that time; that she intended to go to Europe, but would not till the matter was cleared up. She offered him a roll of money as a present, which he declined. In a subsequent conversation with Mrs. Wharton witness questioned her closely about the purchase of tartar emetic, and whether it was kept where the servants had access to it. She stated that it was purchased by herself, kept in her pocket, and the servants could not get it. During these conversations, which occurred four or five times, Mrs. Wharton said that "cold gentlemen" (Ketchum) was peculiarly in the habit of dragging himself, and he might have taken tartar emetic by mistake. In a conversation between Friday night and Sunday she again insisted on giving him money. At this time the note was spread out. It was a twenty dollar bill, which she offered, telling him to buy himself a present.

S. D. Loney testified to the prisoner making Ketchum "sangaree" of brown stout on Tuesday afternoon, and that she said he took it.

INDIANA.

Railway Accident.

TERRE HAUTE, December 13.—This afternoon, soon after one o'clock, a heavy freight train, coming east on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, ran off an embankment near St. Marys, instantly killing John O'Neal, engineer, and Dan Griffin, fireman, and making a complete wreck of the engine, tender, fourteen cars and their contents, including one hundred and fifty hogs. Some track repairers had taken up a number of rails and had just replaced them, and had spiked all but two. These spread when the engine struck them, and the whole train went over the embankment, about thirty feet high at that point, with the above result.

Alexis.

MILWAUKEE, December 13.—Minister Catacazy telegraphed to Mayor Ludington that the Grand Duke will visit Milwaukee about the 31 of January, and suitable preparations are being made for his reception and entertainment, worthy of his rank and the country he represents.

Death of Hon. Wm. Cox Ellis.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—Hon. Wm. Cox Ellis, ex-Member of Congress, a prominent Mason and the oldest member of the Lycoming county bar, died at Muncy, Pa., to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK.

Unpaid City Laborers.

UNSAFE BANKS.

The Erie Railway.

HARBOR ABUSES.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1871.

THE OCEAN BANK.

It is stated that an investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank showed that the only assets of the bank were $90,000, of which $75,000 were checks of the United States Bank. The Examiner's account is covered by notes of the Mining Canal and other miscellaneous stock at the West entirely unknown in this market, and comparatively worthless. The $75,000 advanced to Callendar were used to build a canal in Michigan, and the receiver promised a statement to-day at noon.

The statement of the Receiver of the bank to-day shows its liabilities to be $1,316,000; assets $2,000,000. Of the latter $1,630,000 are good; the rest probable.

The stock of the bank sold at 20 to-day, against 80 two days ago.

BLACK-MAILING.

The Joint Committee of the Ship Owners' Association on the subject of harbor abuses, report that the amount of blackmail levied upon the shipping is not less than $200,000 annually by a single harbor master. The total tax upon the commerce of the port for mere berthing and mooring of vessels, by the said harbor masters, is moderately estimated at two million dollars a year. Not one-tenth of this amount is legal. The Supreme Court of the United States has in two instances decided that all tonnage tax on shipping by State authority is unconstitutional, notwithstanding which these fees are regularly collected through the custom house, solely because a commission is allowed for the collection. The committee suggest the total abolition of the system of harbor-masters as illegal and unnecessary, and recommend that the entire control of the docks and the movements of vessels be placed under the direction of the dock commission, and remain free from expense to shipping, except the prescribed tonnage, and that the co-operation of the Committee of Seventy has been asked in favor of this reform.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

The Eighth National Bank, which is not a regular member of the Associated Banks, was to-day refused clearing accommodations by the Butchers and Drovers Bank. The last statement of the Eighth National Bank was: assets, $155,900; liabilities, 584,400. Confidence seems to be shaken in outside Banks by discoveries showing that bank Examiner Callender has borrowed money of the Ocean Bank to build the Portage Canal.

There are rumors that two other banks are in difficulty, but are not verified.

ERIE STOCK.

At a meeting of Erie stockholders, W. B. Clarke, President of the New York Stock Exchange, Reuben Marley and A. D. Jones, Jr., were appointed a committee to confer with the American stockholders opposed to the present management. John Swan was present on behalf of English stockholders. A future meeting is to be called.

THREATS.

A number of unpaid laborers yesterday made threats against Controller Green and Paymaster Cady on account of the non-payment of wages. The laborers allege that their families are suffering for fuel and food. The cause of the trouble was that the pay rolls are withheld at Tweed's depot.

REMOVAL ASKED.

The Clearing House Association resolved that Bank Examiner Callendar ceased to command the confidence of banks, and ask that the Comptroller of the Currency appoint some one in his place.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

At the Republican primary elections last night disorderly scenes occurred in several of the districts. The police had to be called on to preserve order.

DIVORCE.

Judge Cardoza, of the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that an insane husband may bring suit for divorce against his wife by his next friend.

REPORT DENIED.

A leading Fenian states that there is no truth in the reported movement of the Fenians in England in case of the Prince of Wales' death.

FIRE.

The Oak Pail Company's factory at Belmont was burned last night. The loss is about forty thousand dollars. The building was insured.

REGISTER.

It is proposed to make the office of Register, which is now worth in fees $7,500 per year, a salaried office of $5,000 per annum.

ARRIVED.

The steamships City of London and Deutschland have arrived.

CHICAGO.

Selling Offices.

CHICAGO, December 13.—It is asserted by several city journals that several, if not all, the persons appointed to office by the Common Council on Monday night were approached by certain aldermen and required to put up a money consideration to secure their success, and then only those who did so got the places. Several unsuccessful candidates make public statements, and declare their willingness to make affidavit of the fact that money was demanded of them by the aldermen, and on their declaring their refusal or inability to put up the sum required, were emphatically told that they could not have the places. An investigation into these serious charges is demanded by the papers.

VISITORS ON 'CHANGE.

The Baltimore and Boston delegates, *en route* from the National Board of Trade Convention at St. Louis, were present on 'Change in this city to-day. Mr. Ropes, of Boston, made a short address, in which he referred to the Convention. He said he had no doubt but that much good would come of it.

LONG ON A TOUR.

James B. Runnyon, for many years literary and dramatic editor of the Chicago *Times*, will soon leave for an extended tour through the South and West India islands. He goes for the benefit of his health.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of Railroad Officers.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—A meeting of railroad officers, representing quite a number of western roads, was held in this city yesterday to modify the evils of free passes. It was decided that the usual reciprocal annual passes between the officers of connecting lines should be given. Passes to traveling agents, or employes of other roads, shall be granted only on a letter from the President or other managing officer, for each particular case, and only for business purposes. Half-fare tickets to clergymen shall be issued only to those living on the line of the road, and having no other occupation than that of preaching. Passes for purely charitable purposes may be given, all passes to be signed by the President, General Superintendent or general managing officer of the road. Passes shall not be given to shippers of freight, hotel keepers or clerks. One man may be passed with stock for one or two cars, two men for three to the purpose of organizing an association of such officers for the advancement of railroad management and railroad interests throughout the West and South.

THE CAPITAL.

Senatorial Caucus.

NOMINATIONS.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1871.

INTERESTING TO DISTILLERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that no assessment will be made against distillers for Christmas day, provided that all work is suspended on that day.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators were again in caucus this morning for two hours. The result of their deliberations was that the Committee on Retrenchment be appointed the same as other committees, but not jointly with the House, nor with the powers contemplated in Senator Trumbull's resolution. The resolution offered by Mr. Anthony in the Senate this morning is the one agreed upon at the caucus of Republican Senators held just previous to the meeting of the Senate.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise throughout the Missouri valley, but fall on Thursday in the Gulf coast; cloudy weather prevail from Kentucky north and eastward, with snow to-night very generally from Maryland to Maine. The lowest barometer will advance north-eastward over New England, preceded by increasing easterly winds, and followed on Thursday by fresh north-west winds and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States; cloudy weather continue on the Gulf coast; partially cloudy weather and a rising temperature in the interior of the Gulf and Southern States. Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, New York, Oswego and Rochester.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Assessors of Internal Revenue—A. B. Carroll, second district of Missouri; J. H. Ross, fifth district of Indiana. Postmasters—J. S. Pollock, Little Rock, Arkansas; C. T. Coffin, Madison, Indiana. S. H. Aldan, Register of the land office at Severes Point, Wisconsin. D. L. Quan, Receiver of the land office at Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

CLAIM DECIDED.

The United States British Commission resumed their session to-day. In the case of John Holmes Hanna vs. the United States, the Commissioners decide that the United States cannot be held liable for injuries caused by the acts of rebels.

APPOINTMENT RECOMMENDED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the President the appointment of Benjamin F. Wemsatte of Illinois, now Supervisor of that State, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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TENNESSEE.

Legislative Proceedings.

NASHVILLE, December 13.—The Legislature has enacted a law fixing the rate of taxation on property at one hundred dollars' worth of property, and subjected many things to taxation hitherto untaxed. The revenue raised under the new law will probably be enough to pay the expenses of the State, leaving the interest on bonds unprovided for.

CALIFORNIA.

Legislative Caucus.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—The vote in the Republican Legislative caucus, taken in a late night session, stood for Senator Sargent, 54; Cole, 13; Felton, 3; Phelps, 1; Hale, 1. Sargent's friends are rejoicing greatly, as the nomination is equivalent to an election.

The Cost of Living.

When the prices of grain or animal food doubled by war influences, it was natural that everything else should go up. The ultimate measure of value is probably the cost of sustenance. But at present we look at this question only in its immediate and direct results. With the price of grain and meal, of course hotel rates, restaurant prices and the boarding house schedule went up at once, and reasonably. Now, however, we find prices of leading agricultural products approximating closely to those prevailing before the war, as will appear from the following comparison of quotations, for which the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, a most excellent authority, is responsible:

	Dec. 7, 1871.	Jan. 1860.
Wheat, white Michigan	bush.. $ 1 68	$1 30
Wheat, Chicago spring	bush.. 64	92
Oats, State	bush.. 50	46½
Corn, old Western	bush.. 72	60
Hay, shipping	100 lbs.. 1 25	90
Pork, old mess	bbl.. 13 37	16 37
Beef, plain mess	bbl.. 9 00	9 00
Lard, in tierces	lb.. 9¾	10¾
Butter, State	lb.. 25	20
Cheese	lb.. 15½	11
Tallow	lb.. 9¾	10¾

Without entering into the question as to the effect of the revelations of this table on all values, a reduction in the cost of table living does seem within the limits of reasonable demand. The price of board and the cost of separate dishes at restaurant tables are far in advance of the rates obtained before the war, yet the main staples of the kitchen are nearly back to the old level. The last men to come down are the middlemen always, but there must come a time when even they will give way, and to that point we seem to have come in one thing—our daily bread.

THE OIL REGIONS.

WATER HAULERS in and about Lawrenceburg are demanding fifty cents per barrel for water.

THE well at Cash Up, which for a time yielded eight or nine hundred barrels per day, is now producing two hundred and fifty barrels.

ANOTHER child of the Sutton family, on the Fox oil farm, has died of small-pox, making three deaths in the family, the mother and two children.

A NEW well was struck in the oil territory at the head of Tarr Run a day or two since, and is now yielding fully 25 barrels per day. It is owned by Emory Bros., of Titusville.

TWENTY-SEVEN of the old wells surrounding the old Sherman and Noble and Delamater wells are being pumped in unison night and day with the hope of exhausting the water and bringing back the oil.

THE Petroleum Centre *Record* says that well No. 295, Columbia farm, recently struck, is now yielding full 50 barrels per day, and increasing. The well is located on the lower end of the farm, on the bluff territory, and opens out a hitherto undeveloped portion of the farm. Another well recently completed on the same farm is yielding five barrels per day. It may be safely ruled a as ten barrel well. This is on the upper end of the farm Both wells have a large flow of gas.

THE CLARION FIELD

The Clarion *Democrat* reports:

The new well owned by Palmer and others, at the lower end of the Grass Flats, on the Clarion river, on the Fox land, has been pumping several days, yielding 50 barrels a day.

Another new well near the above is producing 30 barrels a day.

John H. Gailey has a new well at the Little Falls, yielding 25 barrels a day.

The Fisher well, on the Clarion river, a short distance below the mouth of Turkey Run, has just been tested, and is doing about 30 barrels a day.

The above are all new strikes, and still further establish the richness of the Petersburg oil field.

The prospects of the oil business in Clarion county improve every day. The developments in Richland township show that the Petersburg, oil field is the richest and widest in the whole Pennsylvania oil region.

There has not been a failure or dry hole among all the wells drilled north of the Clarion river, and east of the Allegheny, comprising many miles in extent.

THE PARKER OIL FIELD.

The *Independent* says: The Moorhead well near Farrandsown, north of Bear creek, on land of Parker, Thompson & Bledsoe, ran down to about 160 barrels per day. The tools were put in it a few days ago for the purpose of drilling the hole deeper, when the well immediately commenced throwing oil in as large quantities as ever, yielding fully 200 barrels per day.

Well No. 12, owned by Ferguson, Parker & Adams, on the Sim. Leonard farm, north of Bear creek, near Farrentown, has been pumping for some days, averaging about 10 barrels of oil per day.

The well owned by Lambing Brothers and others, on the Robert Campbell farm, is located about two miles directly South, or perhaps a little east of south from Martinsburg. The production of this well has decreased to some extent; but it continues to yield a large amount of oil each day, although the third sand has only been penetrated some 7 or 8 feet

WEST OF PARKER'S LANDING.

McPherson & Brother sunk the first well on the Black farm, which for a time yielded fully 100 barrels per day. This well has been pumping for some months and still averages a daily production of 75 or 80 barrels.

McPhersou & Brother are about completing a second well on the Black farm, which bids fair to prove good—to fully equal the first well sunk. The third sand has been penetrated to some depth and large quantities of oil are flowing from the hole.

Mr. J. Overey and others recently sunk a well on the southeast corner of the Black farm, which has been pumping for some days, averaging a production of about 20 barrels per day.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

Edward Neal plead guilty to the larceny of three blankets, valued at ten dollars each, the property of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The information was made by M. L. Lawrence. The defendant was sentenced to the work house for ten months.

John B. Crable was convicted of the larceny of a dress coat and some valuable papers, the property of James B. Thompson, of the Thirteenth ward. Sentenced to the work house for nine months.

Louis Shaffner and S. M. Thompson were tried for felonious assault and battery on Thomas Thompson, a resident of the Twelfth ward. The prosecutor testified that the defendants, on the 26th of November last, stopped him on the street at night, knocked him down with a club or some other weapon and followed upon him a severe beating after he was down. Jury out.

George Schaub was convicted of fornication, on oath of A. A. Tazzara, of Carson street, Birmingham, the offense having been committed with the wife of the prosecutor. The defendant was recommended to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to pay $50 fine and costs of prosecution.

John Renar was placed on trial on two indictments for larceny—one charging him with the larceny of a revolver from Jacob Demuth, and the other charging him with stealing a silver watch, blue dress coat, pants and five dollars in money from Christ. Wonderly. Renar was acquitted on the first charge, and convicted on the second. Sentence deferred.

Patrick High was put on trial for the larceny of nine pairs of boots from George Whitla's shoe store Wylie avenue. On trial at adjournment.

Trial List for Thursday.

Commonwealth vs.		
Fred Schnell,	John Patton,	
John Pare,	John Robb,	
Jonathan Stringler,	Prudence Brawdy,	
Louis Sauer,	Wm. Bunker,	
Daniel Robinson,	J. Fabrian, 2 cases,	
John Peter,	James Nicholson,	
Henry Schuler,	John Hann,	
Kate Gamille,	Wm. Bair, et al.,	
Henry Mainhard,	B. B. Coursin,	
Casper Graf,	Charles Gene.	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of H. H. Kneeland vs. George Fox, James Hutchinson and John Hockenstein. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the falling of a house, of which plaintiff was the lessee, caused by an excavation made by defendants on property adjoining. On trial.

The case of J. C. Evans vs. Bricker & Co. was taken up before Judge Stowe. This was an action to recover $1,000 damages by way of the plaintiff for the sum of $333.10.

Trial List for To-day.

177. Mundorff vs. Barford et al.
27. Wall vs. Wall.
29. Byers et al. vs. Kountz.
30. Byers et al. vs. Wemsatte et al.
41. O'Connor vs. Hatch.
57. Gangwisch vs. Hoevler adms.
190. Schultz & Son vs. Bates.
95. Bakewell & Marthens vs. Kaufman.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Mrs. Francis Hotchkiss vs. George W. Wonderly, the court suggested that jury this morning, and after an hour's absence a verdict for the defendant was returned.

The next case taken up was that of Charles W. Robb vs. Wm. Williams and Jas. Conner. This was an action in ejectment to recover possession of a lot of land on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. On trial.

139. Ewing vs. Thompson.
963. McNulty vs. Jacobs.
81. Heard & Co. vs. City of Pittsburgh.
190. Rynd vs. McDonald.
70. Crow vs. owners of steamboat General Larimer.
57. E. Alexander et al. vs. Wm. Alexander et al.

U. S. COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the bankruptcy branch of this Court a petition was filed on behalf of Coates, Thomson & Co., of Trenton, New Jersey, asking that Isaac Newhouse, of Scranton, Pa., be adjudged a bankrupt. The petitioners also asked that an injunction be issued restraining the debtor or others from disposing of his property. The injunction was granted.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mayor Brush

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 46f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

THE INCOME TAX will in all probability receive its death blow at the hands of the present Congress. Its continuance is no longer necessary for the welfare of the country.

FROM an item published elsewhere it will be seen that almost all products of the farm are as low as they were in 1860, and yet hotels and boarding houses have made but little, if any reduction in their prices. It will come before long, however, as the legitimate fruit of competition.

AN IMMEDIATE RETURN to specie payments is the last hobby of many influential Congressmen. We are now so near that desired condition, with gold at less than ten per cent. premium, that legislation is hardly needed in the matter. A return to specie now, would cause trifling loss, but no great inconvenience to business people.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the "Pennsylvania Republican Association," of Washington City, to attend their sociables during the present session of Congress. The opening meeting will be held on Monday evening, December 18th, at which the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House, Senators and Pennsylvania Representatives will attend. Hon. Wm. T. Haines, formerly of the GAZETTE, now Commissioner of Customs, will deliver the address of welcome, and speeches will be made by Senators Cameron and Scott, and other distinguished gentlemen. The reunion promises to be a pleasant and brilliant affair.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Press* that the Union League Club of Philadelphia is in a highly flourishing condition, both as to membership and finances. The year closes with a balance in the treasury, after the settlement of all bills and expenses of $23,775,17, and 1,740 members on the rolls. No wonder, with such an active and powerful organization that Philadelphia gave nine thousand Republican majority at the late election. Victory is secured through perfect organization, while defeat most assuredly follows disorder. There is a lesson here, for our county, which we hope will be heeded; and we feel that it will be, unless the intrigues of a few scheming politicians shall prevent it. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

FERNANDO WOOD, modern apostle to the Democracy, is in favor of abolishing all duties on imported goods, and all the present national taxes, and of levying a direct tax on the head of each individual. This would be the practical result of such statesmanship. Say forty millions of inhabitants at eight dollars a head; result, *in figures*, three hundred and twenty millions. Result, *actual*, about ten millions would pay the tax, leaving annually a deficit of about two hundred and forty millions. In addition, the rich and poor would be taxed alike, the man who makes his millions, and the man whose income hardly supports his family; the Fifth avenue millionaire, and the Five Points rag-picker. Surely this is a fair sample of Democratic Democracy, as illustrated in the exhibitions of statesmanship made by leading members of that party. How sadly they have degenerated, when an advocate of such a pitiless policy can be found among their leading men. Bad as the above policy would be, it is no worse than that proposed by Pendleton, viz—to flood the country with greenbacks, the value of which would be greatly reduced, and force the holders of our bonds to accept payment in a currency so far depreciated, as to be almost valueless. Poor imbecile Democracy!

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is a gratifying fact that the enemies of the administration cannot lay any fault to the President himself, but must go in a circuitous route to stab his administration by attacking the army of the Federal office holders. Were Grant an Emperor instead of the servant of the people, these attacks might do some damage; but inasmuch as he enjoys no royal prerogatives, they will fall harmless at his feet. He is no more accountable for the dishonesty of his appointees than is the merchant for his clerks. Indeed he is not as much so, for the business man generally acquaints himself with the habits, character and qualifications of his clerk before he makes an appointment for his counting room. The President does not personally know one out of every thousand he appoints to office, but depends on the guarantees of those who interest themselves on behalf of the appointee. It is idle to assert that no changes in office should be made from partisan motives, for certainly one set of men does not monopolize all the clerical ability and wisdom of the nation, and it is not human nature to favor those who do not favor us.

Let us look at the facts bearing on the Civil Service question. When Andrew Johnson was President of the United States, here in our own district, federal offices were peddled and sold to the highest bidders, upon whom an exorbitant tax was levied continually, by those who had influence with the administration. No regard was paid to the public interests. It was sufficient then that the office holder should share his salary with the dispensers of presidential patronage. This district was not an isolated one so far as the debauchery of public office was concerned. The same pernicious system prevailed all through the country. Yet Democratic statesmen, such as Thurman, did not call for a reform, although a reform was needed. They calmly looked over the field and closed their mouths, and shut their eyes to the fact painfully apparent, that the government was being systematically, and on a wholesale scale, robbed of its just dues in the shape of revenues. Since Grant has been President a marvelous change has been effected in the conduct of public affairs. No man found unworthy of trust has been retained in office. Without fear or favor the knife of the guillotine has fallen upon the necks of dishonest public servants, and their heads have rolled into the basket of the tried and found wanting. Nearly every appointment he has made has been for the public good, and was urged at the solicitation of his constituents, in most cases represented by members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No specific charges can be made against the head officers having control of the important machinery of the Government. We admit that dishonest men have held office under the present administration, but the fact does not reflect odium on the President. He is as likely to be deceived by John Smith as our Fifth avenue merchant is by John Brown. In his judgment of human nature he is no more infallible than ordinary individuals. When contrasted even with the administration of President Lincoln, that of Grant shows less cause for civil reform. The revenues were never more faithfully collected than at the present time, which is fully shown in the great and gradual decrease of the public debt, and the corresponding increase of confidence and public credit at home and abroad. Civil service reform is all well enough in its way, but the cry is brought forth at present not so much for the good of the public welfare as for the weakening of President Grant, as an aspirant for re-election. And the Democrats are welcome to all the capital they may succeed in making out of it, for the people are satisfied with the present conduct of public affairs and have arrived fully at the determination that Grant must and shall be retained for a second term in office.

PITTSBURGH AIDS PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia has suffered greatly from lack of shipping facilities since the Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York Steamship Company, better known, perhaps, as the "Inman Line," transferred the western port of destination for their vessels from Philadelphia to New York, with the view, as is supposed, of competing more successfully with the older line of the Cunards. Since the transfer many attempts have been made, at intervals, to establish direct communication, by means of steam vessels, between Philadelphia and Europe, but the project failed through want of enterprise and public spirit on the part of Philadelphia merchants and capitalists. Now, however, that a spirit of Pittsburgh energy and determination has been infused into it, the matter is assuming a definite shape and will soon be carried into practical effect. A company known as the International Navigation Company, or Red Star Line, has been organized, and has several first-class steamships in process of construction. These vessels will be 330 feet in length, 38 feet beam, will draw 21 feet of water when loaded, and will be able to attain a speed of not less than eleven miles an hour. Like most of the steam vessels which now ply between the United States and Europe, they will be screw-propellers, built of the best iron and in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments. It is expected that the first vessel will be ready to take her position on the line about the first of April *proximo*, and others in July and August. These boats will run between Philadelphia and some continental port, probably Antwerp. They will make two trips a month at first, which will be increased to one each week as soon as the business may demand it.

The most prominent among the Directors of the International Navigation Company is our own townsman, William Thaw, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the project will be carried into practical operation and become a success, if these things are within the compass of human achievement. Mr. Thaw stands high in his native Pittsburgh as a gentleman of progress, indomitable perseverance and liberal heart. He is possessed of almost unlimited means, which he uses very judiciously for the sustenance of literary and benevolent institutions, the development of the resources of the country and the promotion of its prosperity. He takes a deep interest in everything that tends to advance the welfare of our City of Smoke, but he has a heart large enough to embrace that of the whole nation. At a time when capitalists hesitated, and doubted whether the investment would pay he subscribed probably a quarter of a million dollars to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. In his far-sightedness he saw that such a highway would be of incalculable advantage to the country, and therefore willingly lent material aid to its construction, at a time when many other millionaires were afraid to run the risk. If this investment has not already, we feel quite sure that it will yet yield a handsome return. With a man of such business tact and talent, and ardent zeal as one of its directors, the International Navigation Company must succeed. Philadelphians may therefore congratulate themselves that a Pittsburgher of such high character, business activity and great administrative ability as Mr. Thaw, has embarked in a work which will prove of immense advantage to them, but which they have been unable to accomplish themselves.

Although the *Press* states that Mr. Thaw is the only member of the Board of the Directors who hails from Pittsburgh, we can claim another. W. G. Warden, Esq., of the substantial firm of Warden, Frew & Co., we see is one of the directors of the Company. Mr. Warden has resided in Philadelphia for a few years, but he is a Pittsburgher by birth, and has resided in our city during the greater part of his life. He is quite a young man, but in point of business qualifications he stands second to none of his age. He is, too, a gentleman of strict commercial probity and never does any thing by halves. Such a powerful Pittsburgh element in the International Navigation Board will certainly overcome every obstacle that may lie in the way of completion and success. Our Philadelphia friends seem rather cold and indifferent toward Pittsburgh, indeed rather jealous and envious of her progress and prosperity, but we can assure them that it is with the utmost pleasure we give them the aid of our best and most energetic men to rouse them into vital action and assist them in the accomplishment of a work which they have hitherto been unable or unwilling to do themselves.

In addition to this Continental line of steamships, the American Steamship Company will run a line of first class vessels between Philadelphia and Liverpool. We see no reason why both lines should not succeed. The business of the port of Philadelphia is amply sufficient to sustain both. There are the very best railroad facilities for transporting the products of the country thither. The exports of Philadelphia during the past year amounted to $17,000,000, and the imports to $18,000,000. We are glad, therefore, to see the fossilized people of the good old city of Penn waking up to their own interests, although it does take the electrifying power of Pittsburgh capital and business talent to do the waking.

THE AMERICAN STAGE.

In Germany the drama is regarded as one of the most powerful and valuable engines of popular education and elevation. There it is, like the schools, largely supported by subsidies from the public funds, and the man who would venture to doubt the propriety of such encouragement would be regarded in very much the same light as an opponent of public schools would in this country. The Government theatres in many of the German capitals are under direct control of the ministerial cabinet, the plays produced are first subjected to a certain amount of careful scrutiny and in some cases the morals of the actors are also regarded with a judicious oversight. Besides this there are many national dramatic schools, a diploma from one of which is requisite before a position can be obtained in some theatres. One of the results of all this is that the stage is regarded as the place where the purest accent, the most perfect pronunciation and the most delicate shades of difference in the language may be heard. Another result is that the theatre is the resort of families of all ranks and conditions, who regard attendance there as a duty ranking only after church and school-going. Mothers take their daughters, husbands their wives, and brothers their sisters, knowing that nothing offensive to propriety or delicacy will take place, and certain of hearing nothing that will clash harshly on the educated ear. Clergymen, both Protestant and Catholic, are in the habit of drawing illustrations from the drama, of recommending their people to attend its representation, and of setting them the example of attendance. And the actors are usually men and women of good social position, so that it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to meet them at evening parties, or other social gatherings, in company with authors, priests, lawyers, physicians and merchants.

The question to which all this naturally gives rise is: Would it not be better for us if we held the stage in the same light in this country? Supposing ladies and gentlemen could make the depiction of the drama their profession without periling their social position! Supposing a part of the fund raised by educational taxes was expended upon elevating and maintaining the drama! Supposing that the position of director and censor of the stage were eagerly sought after as one of great honor and responsibility! Is it not possible that this mighty adjunct of modern life might be secured as an ally and a weapon of defence instead of being, as it too often really is, a tool of the enemy and an encourager of immorality, if not of vice? is it not possible, and if so, is it not then advisable to elevate, to educate and to control the stage so that a conscientious clergyman could recommend his flock to patronize it, and moral men and pure women could go themselves and take their children without a dread of being compelled to witness, and thereby to countenance, some words or actions repugnant to refinement or morality? We think there can be no doubt as to the answers to these questions. And, indeed, we believe that we can note an improvement in the tone of our theatres and an apparent desire on the part of performers and people for something higher and better than has been given heretofore. The star system, which fosters one at the expense of the rest, we trust has seen its best days. However pure and grand may be the tone and genius of an actor, he can but produce a certain discord if he plays among a rabble of poor sticks, or vile interpolators. It is better to have all good, than one best and the rest all bad. Harmony covers a multitude of sins.

It can, we think but prove the source of innocent and refined pleasure for any one to witness such tragedy as Janauschek played, such modern comedy as the admirable Wyndham troupe is now performing in this city, or such representations of old English comedy as the Coombs troupe will present next week. All of these are instances of where the actors have endeavored—with success—to elevate the standard of the stage, and all of them, we understand, have won the appreciation of the people throughout the land. We trust that they are but the forerunners of what is coming; but the isolated swallows which indicate the glorious summer for which we hope.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

CHESTNUTS ARE PROPERTY.

A week or two ago Darlington Cope, living in Franklin township, Chester county, had two men arrested and taken before a Justice charged with trespassing on his property and stealing chestnuts. After a hearing they were each fined $5 and costs of prosecution. A correspondent of the West Chester *Record*, who reports the case, says: "We think this was perfectly right. How many farmers are annoyed at this season of the year by troops of men and boys rambling over their farms, carrying rails from their fences (which they never put back) to assist them in climbing trees, cutting the straightest saplings for clubs, and committing other depredations. Even the few trees that grow near the homestead, where the little children of the family may gather nuts, are not safe from these barbarians, but if not strictly watched, are 'whipped' and all the chestnuts carried off. If the fish that swim in the water that flows through his meadows, the birds that fly in the air over his fields are the property of the farmer, surely the nuts that grow on his trees cannot be taken honestly by another without his consent."

On this subject a late number of that excellent agricultural journal, *Moore's Rural New Yorker* says:—"Do you know that there are a great many well meaning and honest folks who are thieves? There are. They are chestnut thieves, walnut thieves, butternut thieves, berry thieves, &c. They will not like to be called thieves, but they are, and most rascally annoying ones, too. Their perception of equity is very obtuse. Now here are some good sort of people called Kaarre, who regularly steal from Jim Blossom's premises all, or nearly all the fruit his walnut, chestnut and butternut trees produce. Would this Kaarre family steal his apples? Oh, no! But they do not see, apparently, that it is just as annoying, wicked and wilful thieving to go into his chestnut woods, bang-whang among his trees, beat off his chestnuts, gather them and sell them for $10 or $12 per bushel—that it is equivalent to stealing his pigs, peaches, pears or pumpkins, and converting them into greenbacks for their own, their heirs' and assigns' use forever.

Blossom winces, patiently endures rather than provoke a quarrel with his neighbors. I tell him, however, he is responsible for their thieving. I would warn them, and if they do not desist, prosecute them for trespass and larceny. I tell you the way to have good neighbors is to teach them their and your own rights and exact respect for yours and conceded theirs. And one of the rights that belong to the farmer is to gather and enjoy *all* the fruits of his farm. It is both a lawful and equitable right, and ought to be enforced and respected.

DENT CORN.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: In our ever welcome visitor, the *Maryland Farmer*, that jolly old farmer and gourmand, Patuxent Planter, gives his experience of Dent corn as follows. On the 28 of June I planted one hundred day Dent corn, and eat from it roasting ears on the 18th of August—only fifty days. I have from a limited trial no doubt this is the most valuable corn we have ever had introduced in our section. Its yield must under favorable circumstances be enormous. The color (yellow) being its only objection. It bears close planting, and will mature pefectly if planted as late as the 10th of July. Our crop of white corn planted early would be past working when we could plant this and make a full matured crop. What a saving of labor to a man with a small force! or rather what a convenience by way of dividing the labor, and relief from great pressure at a critical period of the corn crop. By planting this corn, the same force could make, as it were, two crops of corn, one not in the least interfering with the other except in the first plowing of the field, which could be done when it was too wet to work the growing crop of white corn. Again, the field intended for yellow one hundred day Dent corn could be pastured up to the first of July, which would relieve the other pasture fields. Query: Might not a farmer purchase a flock of sheep in Autumn, raise his lambs and sell his ewes and lambs together, after being pastured on the field, break it up, and raise a crop of Dent corn the same season? I am sure this can be done; say a lot of fifty acres of clover suffered to get well up, would fatten fifty ewes and their lambs, and from their droppings become enriched enough to produce ten barrels of Dent corn, producing sufficient nice fodder to keep fifty more sheep the following winter.

FLOWERING HYACINTHS

in glasses of water is a very simple operation, and is readily done by filling the neck of the glass up to near the top. The glass should be dark-colored, or if transparent, then a piece of paper should be wrapped around it. Place the bulb in the cup shaped part of the glass, and renew the water from time to time when it begins to get muddy. Always when renewing the water make it of a tepid temperature. In changing or renewing the water do not take out or in any way disturb the bulb, but by placing the extended fingers over the top, hold the bulb in place while emptying the glass, and pour slowly so as not to break the young rootlets. The red and blue flowers are most desired for blooming in glasses, and it is not yet too late to start them so as to have them in flower by the middle of February or early in March.

AN agriculturist has tried with success the following method of making peaches grow without stones: "Turn the tops of the trees down, cut off the ends, stick them into the ground, and fasten them to stakes; in a year or two the tops will take root, and when well rooted cut off the branches connecting these reversed and rooted branches with the tree proper, and this reversed peach tree will produce fine peaches without stones." The same experiment may be tried with plums and cherries.

THE PERSIMMON.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: We are not a little surprised, year after year, that this beautiful ornamental shade tree, rich in its glossy leaves, clean and neat in its contour, majestic in its height, graceful, yet stately in its outline, and possessing besides the elements that generally bring mankind to a full conception of its value, viz: a production of fruit that pays pecuniarly, should be so long and so generally neglected. We know there are varieties that bloom and do not mature fruit, also that there are varieties, the fruit of which is austere and almost uneatable even after severe frosts have toned it down quiescently; but we also know there are varieties the fruit of which ripens in early September before any frost has come and the fruit whereof is delicately rich and luscious, and is sold in the markets of our Southern cities as readily and at as good prices as peaches or grapes.

Let us say a few words then to those who are about to plant ornamental trees, one or more, think ere you plant, look at and count the beauty of our native Persimmon. See its hardihood and cleanliness, estimate its fruit productions and don't waste time or ground with Ailanthus, Catalpa or Cottonwood when you can have the Persimmon. It is easily and readily grown from seed.

CURRANT CUTTINGS.

We notice that some very careful directions are given about setting out currant cuttings in the fall. But why in the fall? We should say that spring was much to be preferred. If set out in the fall they are liable to become loose in the freezings and thawings of winter; but if in the spring—say early in April for this section—there is no difficulty about it at all. If the new wood is only taken, set firmly in the ground six to eight inches, and well pressed with the foot, watered when necessary, and mulched when hot suns come, ninety-nine out of a hundred will grow. But, remember, if you want to raise trees, cut out every eye going into the ground; but if bushes, which are the most lasting as well as the most productive, set the cuttings as you take them, and from every eye a branch will come forth. This is the way we do in our own garden. Properly set out cuttings will bear fruit the succeeding year.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Rock Cream.—This will be found a very ornamental as well as a delicious dish for the supper table. Boil a teaspoonful of best rice, till quite soft, in new milk, sweeten it with powdered loaf sugar, and and pile it upon a dish. Lay on it in different places square lumps of either currant jelly or preserved fruit of any kind; beat up the whites of five eggs to stiff froth, with a little powdered sugar, and flavor with either orange, flower water or vanilla. Add to this, when beaten very stiff, about a tablespoonful of rich cream, and drop it over the rice, giving it the form of a rock of snow.

Stewed Oysters.—We suppose that nine out of ten housekeepers will contradict us point blank in a statement that nine out of ten of them do not know how to stew a dish of oysters. By the ordinary routine that nearly every one follows, either the oysters are stewed out of all resemblance of themselves in shape, size and flavor, or else the soup and "thickening" has a raw taste that spoils it. Here is the right method; try it once and we'll warrant that you won't need telling the second time. Pick the oysters out of the juice with a fork, as dry as possible; stew the juice, thickening milk or water, of which the soup is to be made, until thoroughly cooked; then drop the oysters in, and just as the cooled soup begins to show signs of simmering empty out altogether, and you will have rich soup and plump oysters, luscious enough to make you think you never tasted real oysters before.

BETHINK AND BELIEVE.

There is no doubt—there can be no doubt, that in the various investigations which science has made she has added to the trophies of the past, and what we see in material development is also going on in the other departments of life. Consumption, once the terror of the human family, is now partly shorn of those terrors. You can meet it at the threshold and dispute its invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which has done more for its cure than all the remedies that have preceded it. We read every week of cures that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has made. We see those on the streets in the full enjoyment of life, who once were apparently on their way to the "narrow house." Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has again relit the lamp of life and sent these once suffering invalids on their way rejoicing. Price $1.50 per bottle or 4 bottles for $5 at 167 Liberty street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.
FINE TOILET SETS.
FINE COLOGNES, every kind.
A NEW STOCK OF HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

N. B.—Please call and examine this splendid stock of Toilet articles of every kind just received and for sale at the very lowest price, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE AND TOILET ARTICLE DEPOT.
Where you get the very best quality of Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Articles of all kinds. Remember the place.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

SHOCKS TO THE SYSTEM.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or vice versa, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the staminal strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30. at
21 Smithfield Street.
no2:d30

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD,
50 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Fluor Spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND
CLEARANCE
AND
HOLIDAY
SALE,
AT
Penn Avenue Stores.
Joseph Horne & Co.
FRESH AND CHOICE GOODS.
RARE BARGAINS
In Every Department.
Many Goods at Less Than Importers' Prices.

We would invite particular notice to our line of
HANDKERCHIEFS
Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equaled by any of our former sales.
Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial, Sheer Lawn and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in every quality, running from 5 cents to $3.25 each.
All-Linen Hemstitched at 9 cents.
Extra Fine Quality at $3 per dozen.
Initial Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, one-half dozen each, all letters.
In Real Lace Handkerchiefs we have just opened an extra fine assortment. Pointe Gauze Applique, Duchess, Honiton, Valenciennes and Imitation Val. and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs from 25 cents and upward.
Children's Handkerchiefs,
A Large Assortment in every quality.

The Largest and Finest selection of
Rich Real Lace Goods,
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE,
CONSISTING OF
Laces, Flouncings, Edgings,
New Shapes Collars and Collarettes,
Berthas, Barbes, Fan Covers,
Lama Lace Points, and one
Applique Polonaise Robe,
With Over Dress and Court Train Complete.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
IMITATION LACE, COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SETTS,
At 25 Cents and Up.
LINEN SETTS,
In Single Boxes, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Braided. We offer an unsurpassed line of these Goods at 65 cents and upward.
Lace Tidies, Stand Covers,
Wall Screens, Lamp Mats,
Infants' Lace and Embr'd Caps,
Robes and Waists,
Damask and Huck Towels.
Napkins, Doilies and
Damask Table Linens.
Full Size Damask Towels
AT $3 PER DOZEN—VERY CHEAP.
KID GLOVES
Best Bargains of the Season.
60 Doz. Two-Button, at $1 per pair
50 Doz. Real Kid, at $1 25 per pair
Cloth, Berlin and Fur Top Gloves,
For Ladies' and Children in Great Variety.
Ladies' Underwear,
IN MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, LINEN & MERINO.
DRAWERS AND VESTS
EVERY QUALITY.
Chemise Night Dresses, Drawers,
Skirts, Dressing Sacques,
Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Bridal Setts,
All at Very Low Prices.
White and Colored Merino Skirts, at $1.00.
FELT SKIRTS.
Stamped, Embossed, Braided and Velvet Trimmed.
HOSIERY.
Plain and Fancy, every grade, style and quality, for Ladies, Misses and Children at reduced figures.
Slipper Patterns,
Ottoman Covers,
Chair Strips, &c.
Ladies' Scarfs and Ties.
Now open, the most complete assortment of Scarfs and Tidies, in the city.
Fringe and Silk Scarfs at 50c., all colors.
Gros Grain and Taffeta Ribbons.
ALL THE NEW SHADES.
FEATHERS.
Ostrich Plumes, Tips,
Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c.
LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
The Latest London and Paris Novelties of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, will be sold at cost to close the season.
We would also call attention to and invite an examination of our stock of
Black Dress Silks.
A new assortments of Bonnet, Tellilards, the Golden Wheel, and other approved makes, ranging in price from $1 25 to $7.50 per yard.
NOVELTIES.
In Ladies' Fine Shell and Pearl Portmonnaies.
Real Russia Leather Portmonnaies and Satchels.
Fancy Brushes,
Jet and Shell Jewelry,
Fine Carved and Spangled Pearl and Ivory Fans, very handsome for a Christmas Present.
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Department.
Velveteen and Cloth House and Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets.
Kid, Dog-skin, Buck, Calf and Castor Plush Lined and Plain Gloves.
Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Fancy Mufflers.
Cashmere, Merino and Shaker Half Hose.
Underwear, White, Clouded and Scarlet, every grade, in great variety.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
All at Very Lowest Prices.
Strangers and Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
ALL THE
BEST PRINTS
At 10 Cents Per Yard.
At 6¼ and 8⅓c. Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 12½c., Plaid Delaines, good styles, best cloths.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Carpet.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 20c., Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 25c., Heavy Double Warp Poplins, extra good.
At 25c., Fine Striped Poplins, a decided bargain.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, beautiful styles.
At 37½c., Satine Cloths, all the new winter shades, a great bargain.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, Plaid and Striped.
At 90c., Black Waterproof Cloths, an extra bargain.
At 50c., Men's Shetland Shirts and Drawers.
At 50 and 60c., All Wool Shoulder Shawls.
At $1 and $1.25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1.50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts, Printed and Embossed Borders.
At $2, Fine Felt Skirts, Velvet Trimmed.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
DRESS PLAIDS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
CLEARING OUT
SALE
AT
Auction Prices.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Will offer, from and after this day, the balance of their stock of
Autumn and Winter
DRESS GOODS, &c.
At Prices to meet the wants of the Popular Trade.
Black Alpacas, Velvet Cloaks,
Pure Mohairs, Velveteen Cloaks,
Henrietta Cloth, Braided do.,
Cashmeres, Talmas, Talmas,
Merinos, Ottoman Shawls.
They also offer at reduced prices the entire stock of Velvets, Black Silks, Velveteens, Wool Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres; in fact all stock distinctively
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
It being their determination that prices shall be made, having in view an immediate clearing out of every lot.
Orders promptly attended to.
Moorhouse & Carsten,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January.
de2:d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At $1.50, Colored Dress Silks—New Winter and Evening Shades—a great bargain.
At $5 and $6.50, Silk Cloaking Velvets—best bargains of the season.
Black Dress Silks,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PLAIDS!
PLAIDS!
PLAIDS!
Light, Bright, Medium and Dark Plaids, beautiful styles, make the Cheapest, Richest and most durable Dress for Ladies', Misses or Children's Wear.
English Satins & Serges,
ALL COLORS.
Waterproof and Cloaking Cloths.
A choice stock of all kinds of
Shawls and Cloaks,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."
OVER ONE THOUSAND
Actual Fires Put Out With It!
MORE THAN
$8,000,000.00
worth of property saved from the flames!
THE
BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,
656 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
In daily use by the Fire Departments of the principal cities of the Union.
The Government has adopted it. The leading Railways use it. Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.
☞ SEND FOR "ITS RECORD."
GEO. T. CARTER & CO.
General Agents,
67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
no23:f44
CHICAGO AND WHEELING.
Additional Testimony
OF THE
EXCELLENT QUALITIES
OF THE
Burke & Barnes'
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]
One of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes, so-called fire-proof, informs us that a greater part of those which were directly in contact with the fire failed to protect the papers inside—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults or covered by fallen debris, and thus kept cool. With this being the common result, it was with feelings of local pride that he examined the books and papers of Messrs. Rimmey, Williams & Co., No. 28 Chamber of Commerce, *taken from a Burke & Barnes Safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of* PERFECT PRESERVATION, *though fully exposed to the flames, while expensive Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unrecognizable.* There is no reason why our city builders cannot make as good safes and better than those put up elsewhere, and no reason, except *fashion* that our merchants should go to other cities for their safes.
ANOTHER BLAST FOR THE BURKE AND BARNES' SAFES.
It is not alone in Chicago these safes have so frequently been in actual conflagration and proved themselves to be *fire proof* in every particular, as will be seen by the following:
OFFICE OF
WHEELING IRON AND NAIL CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va., October 31, 1871.
Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GENTLEMEN—This will certify that we had in our office when it was burned on the 3d of September last, one of your fire proof safes, and we are gratified to say that the safe proved *satisfactory in every respect*, preserving our books and papers as perfectly as could be expected under the circumstances.
Yours respectfully,
C. D. HUBBARD, Sec'y.
OFFICE AND WORKS
OF THE
BURKE AND BARNES'
Fire and Thief Proof Safes,
129 AND 131 THIRD AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.
no18:f1thr.
The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.
Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.
No. 47 DERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.
se15

HOLDAYSBURG (PA.) SEMINARY.
REV. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.
Successful, Thorough, Healthful, Economical.
SPECIAL advantages: *No coal smoke nor oil lamps;* Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus; proximity to various Churches; Gymnasium, ample Grounds, beautiful Scenery; Pure Mountain Water. Music under Prof. Lippert.
no27:j33

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays.
A Great Variety at Very Low Prices.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns,
OTTOMAN & CUSHION COVERS.
Furs! Furs! Furs!
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes,
MANTILLA VELVETS,
Trimming Velvets,
Terry Velvets,
Velveteens, Plushes,
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.
The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:a61 PITTSBURGH.
BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS
Ayer's Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR
To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointments, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER'S compound skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair; and always restores to faded hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. A comparatively few bald and gray heads, that we now see, are those who have not yet discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. Youthful hair is not disf

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:all

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. interest, at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all TAXES now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no22:tf19

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1871.

Gold sold at 109@110¾. Carrying rates 5@7. Clearances fifty millions. The treasury paid $480,000 in redemption of 5-20s. Governments strong and higher. The treasury purchased only $43,000 at par in gold. State bonds quiet and steady. Stocks firm and higher, the advance ranging from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Pacific Mail and Western Union were exceptionally active, the former advancing 1¾ and the latter 1. The advance in the general list was in sympathy with Erie and Lake Shore. The Broadway Bank calls in several millions of loans for the redemption of city revenue bonds, but all will be paid back again on Friday.

Sterling dull, 109@109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881 117¾; 5-20s '62 111¾; do new '64 110¾; do '65 111½; do new '65 113¾; do '67 115¾; do '68 115¾; 10 40s 109¾; currency 6s 119¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 98¾; Tennessee, old 65¾; do new 65¾; Virginia, new, 67; do old, 61; North Carolina, 35; do new, 35.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 85½; Wells, Fargo, 56; American Merchants' Union, 40¾; United States, 59¾; Pacific Mail, 50¾; New York Central, 93; do Scrip, 87¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 46; Harlem, 121; do preferred, 127; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 126; Northwestern, 81¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 104; Fort Wayne, 96¼; Toledo, Wabash & Western, 41¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 63¾; do preferred, 48; Fort Wayne, 96¼; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 41; Chicago & Alton, 116¾; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; C. C. & C., 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 128; Lake Shore, 94½; Panama, 126; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103; Union 6s, 91.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	115¾
U. S. 6s, '81 reg	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	115¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	103
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	112¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1871.

APPLES—Sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for prime. As noted in our last report, the stock in this market is very indifferent in regard to quality, and a large proportion of it is in bad condition. Choice York State apples would bring $4.00 readily.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 4 cts for common and 4½@4¾ for refined. Pearls, 11 cts; Pots, 10. Nitrate Soda, 5 cts.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2.50 per bushel, for common to prime hay.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice roll at 25@27, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Common and medium grades quiet.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged, 9@12 cts per lb according to quality.

COAL—There is a fair stock in this market in hands of commission men.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 per cwt.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.50.

CRANBERRIES—$12@14 for Jersey cultivated and $17 for Sackett's Bell Berries.

CHEESE—There is a wide range in prices, as there is also in quality—we quote at 20@30 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—We continue to quote: prime New York factory, 15¾@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15¾; Factory, 14@14¾; Dairy, 13@13¾.

CARBON OIL—Standard Refined, 30 test low 1ocks, quoted at 20¼@21 cts—usual advance for small lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Packers are paying 4¾@5 cts—sales, in a jobbing way, at 5¼@5¾.

DRIED FRUIT—The receipts of Peaches continue liberal, and stocks, particularly of quarters and mixed, are rapidly accumulating—prices, however, are nominally unchanged: halves, 10¼@10½; mixed, 8@8½; quarters, 6@7. There is a fair inquiry for Apples, but no change in prices: 6@6¾ for common to fair, and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

FLOUR—The stock of good baker's flour is very light—dealers generally are completely bare and sold ahead; $7.75 is wanted as the standard price for this particular grade. Good spring extras, $7.25@7.50, and good to choice red winter wheat, $7.50@7.50. Rye Flour, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 70@71 cts to the trade—retail way, 75@80. Mixed stock quoted at 60@65 cts, according to quality.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat and with continued light receipts prices are strong though not quotably higher; $1.45@1.50 for red and $1.55@1.60 for white. Oats quiet and unchanged—45@47 for mixed to prime white by the car load. Ear Corn continues very scarce and there is considerable inquiry—mainly, however, for small lots; may be quoted at 60 in bulk and 62 sacked; sales of cars in bulk at 59. Shelled is selling at 53@55, and the supply of both shelled and ear at present is very much reduced. Barley is generally reported dull, as most of the brewers are pretty well filled up; however, the offerings are not large and prices are not quotably lower; we continue to quote at 45@55 for common to prime spring and 85@90 for fall. Nothing doing in Rye—in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 90.

GROCERIES—Our market continues dull and it is not likely that there will be any improvement within the next three or four weeks.

In a general way, there are no new features deserving of special notice. Sugars continue dull, with coffee, although quiet, is reported firm. Molasses firmer but not quotably higher. Rice, especially Carolina, is firm at the recent advance.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 12¾@; A, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¾; other grades, 10@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 21@21¾. Mocha, 30. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@28. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, Para, 28. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Hemmer & Elder's, 68. White Honey, 68. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 58. Sugar Drips, 75. Brune's, 68; other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 90@95. New crop, 65@68.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 55. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HAY—Baled is scarce and the recent advance is maintained, $25@30 per ton, according to quality.

HOPS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ cts.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Dressed, $190@195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 per bbl to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra, 83@85; No. 2, 80@

60, Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained, 88@90.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $3.00@3.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Quoted at $20@21 per ton for Bran; $24@25 for seconds, and $30@35 for Middlings.

NUTS—Chestnuts, very dull; $3.00@3.25 per bushel. Walnuts, 4@4½. Shellbarks, $1.40@1.50.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common reds, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; ribbed sides, 8¾; short ribbed sides, 9¼; clear sides, 9; sugar cured hams, 14¾; Lard: in tcs, 9¾@10 cts; Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 10. Dried Beef, 16.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 4@5 cts per pair; dressed, 12@13 cts; Turkeys, 7@8 cts to #1 each—dressed, 14@16 cts per lb. Ducks, 13@15 cts.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, in small lots from store, a 85@ $1 per bushel. Mixed stock, in small lots, quoted at 80@85.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover is reported weak and we quote nominally at 6@6½ for buying and 6.50@6.75 selling. Timothy Seed, $3.00@3.50. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.80.

SALT—Is quoted at $2.50@2.60 for the car load, SHAKER CORN—1@2¼ cts per lb.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 1¾ cts per lb, or $30 per ton.

TURNIPS—Very dull; quoted nominally at 35@40 cts per bushel.

WILLOW—Sales, almost used up, with none to come in until new crop; selling freely at 10c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of through cattle have been thus far, unusually, large, owing no doubt mainly to the recent sharp reduction in freights; the offerings here (at East Liberty) are not much, if any larger than last week, and with an improved demand, trade is fairly active, though a comparison with the close of last week, there is little or no change in prices. There is an unusually large attendance of buyers, particularly from Philadelphia and New York; from the former place, are McFilan, Aull and Klemen; and from the latter, Gallagher, McConville, and others whose names we cannot now recall. The average quality is good, though rather plain, as usual; included in the offerings are several lots of Christmas cattle, which, as might be expected, are held at fancy prices; among others there was one drove from Kentucky, very fine which was held at 8¾, and Mr. Huff, of the firm of Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold a head averaging about 2,000 lbs at 8¾. Casterline, sold a drove of fancy Ohio steers averaging something over 1,800 lbs after 7.30 a. m.

HOME NEWS.

The ladies of Emory M. E Church, of East Liberty, will give a supper and hold a Fair in the church this Thursday evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock. Supper tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door. Oysters and ice cream extra.

Accident to a Little Girl.—A little daughter of Mr. Ammon, residing on Mount Washington, while engaged in cutting fodder on Tuesday evening, had one of her fingers caught in the cogs of the machine, and so badly mangled that amputation was found to be necessary.

Messrs. Meyran & Seidle, jewelers No. 42 Fifth avenue have issued in a neatly illustrated pamphlet the "Visit of Santa Claus," commencing with the well known words,

"'Twas the night before Christmas."

Call on them and obtain a copy and see their large stock of rich goods.

A meeting in favor of the Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Scott's, on Thursday evening, December 14th, at 7½ P. M. Hon. F. R. Brunot will preside, and Rev. Dr. McAliste, Secretary of the National Association, and other gentlemen will address the meeting. 2

A Lady Uses a Fire Extinguisher.

DEAR SIR: During my absence from home one of our lighted lamps fell upon the floor and exploded; the ladies present threw water on the flames which seemingly made them worse. My wife then applied the Extinguisher purchased of you, and almost instantly as the stream struck the flame it was entirely quenched. Had it not been for the Extinguisher the damage must have been considerable, and I think it quite possible the house would have burned.

GEO. F. SIMMONDS, Fitchburg, Mass.

GEO. T. CARTER & CO., General Agents, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Ladies

Should not fail to attend the great clearance sale at the Philadelphia Emporium, No. 76 Market street. All goods have been marked down. Besides a general assortment of Hemstiched Handkerchiefs for ladies, gents and children, a full line of Muslin and Lace Handkerchiefs, also Lace Collars, from 10c to $10. Linen Se's, Kid Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Wool and Silk Scarfs, Hoods, Gilt Jewelry, Work Boxes, Pocket-books, Cigar Cases, Hats, Plumes, Bird of Paradise Feathers, Embroideries, Infant's Robes, Ladies' Underwear are offered at astonishingly low prices. Remember No. 76 Market street. 4.

Bold Robbery on the Southside.

On Tuesday evening a daring robbery was committed at the hardware store of Mr. Worzel, situated on Carson street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. The thieves having a diamond in their possession, while the store was yet open, and the proprietor on the inside waiting on customers, deliberately cut a large piece out of the show window in front of the store, and having helped themselves to what goods they wished, left implements of various kinds, consisting of cutlery, &c., succeeded in making their escape. Mr. Worzel having discovered the piece of sharp practice played at his expense, placed a detective in the hands of Detective McCleary, who is diligently looking for the thieves, but with little hope of their discovery.

Female Shoplifter.

For several weeks past Mr. William Semple, of Allegheny, has been annoyed by the thievish abstraction of quantities of goods from his store. At first the articles taken were of small value, but gradually success reemed to have emboldened the thief, and the goods purloined increased in quantity and quality, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue and the matter yesterday was put into the hands of Chief Clark. That official went to work and succeeded in tracing the thieves to a house on Penn avenue. They were three young women who had often been seen in the store. In the apartments of goods found in the house was more than Mr. Semple's establishment and in addition a large lot from other places, showing that the females were regular shoplifters. As Mr. Semple does not desire to publicly expose them it is possible they will escape any further scrutiny at present. Perhaps their detection will be a salutary lesson.

Letters held for Postage, Dec. 13, 1871.

W. H. Alaback, Maquokets, Iowa, 3c; Benny & Lewis, Wheeling, W. Va., 1c; John B. Brunson, Bairsville, Pa., 3c; Clark, Cheshongton, Ohio, 3c; A. Cunningham, Union Station, Ohio, 1c; Frank W. Cumings, Boston, Mass., 3c; J. C. Davis, Cincinnati, Ind., 3c; Thomas Fox, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; W. C. Geist, Mongo, Ohio, 1c; Reese Hoke, Odell, Ill., 3c; Mrs. R. E. Kennedy, St. Clair P. O., Mo., 3c; Kirk, Dickson & Co., New Castle, Pa., 3c; Wm. Sargent, General Grove, Kaswas, 1c; Little & Webb, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Lock Box 1, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; D. M. Lyon, Hustonville, Ky., 1c; R. A. Lyons, Salisbury, Pa., 3c; D. S. Makeever, Rensselaer, Ind., 1c; W. S. Malone, Wesaw, Ohio, 1c; James Maxwell, Reynoldsburg, Ohio, 1c; W. V. Marshall, Milford, Ill., 1c; Merchants' National Bank, Carlsburg, W. Va., 3c; J. Meer, Urbana, O., 1c; Lee Miner, Bloomington, Ill., 1c; Wm. McGorzen, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; R. R. Nellie, Gilt Hall postoffice, Pa., 1c; Geo. Nelson, Beaver Falls, Pa., 1c; Jas. Prentice, Sewickly, Pa., 3c; S. X. Reed, New Galilee, Pa., 1c; Richards & Swearinger, Mayesville, O., 3c; Mrs. Roberts, Fortville, Ind., 1c; J. A. Ryser, Mingo, O., 1c; Mattie Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va., 3c; Aaron Small, Shelby, Ill., 1c; Mrs. Sarah Smith, Ridge Farm, Ill., 1c; J. W. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Ella Wallace, Martinsville, O., 3c; J. C. West, Kingston, Ky., 1c; W. T. Wylie, Bellefonte, Pa., 3c.

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Public Entertainments.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The Wyndham Comedy Company are greeted every night with very large and fashionable audiences. "Progress" and the comedy of the "Woodcock's Little Game" were well received and loudly applauded throughout. To-night we are to have Daly's great play "Divorce." The cast is a good one, and one that will draw crowded houses.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The drama of "Help" is drawing better nightly. This piece is well put upon the stage, and from the increasing numbers who visit the house, is an evidence that Mr. Murphy's merits as an artist are now becoming known. We hope a full and crowded house will greet him in "Help" to-night.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Our readers should bear in mind that there is to be a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, by the celebrated humorist, Josh Billings, on the subject announced in our columns yesterday morning. To-night last night, with entire change of bill.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, still continues on exhibition at the Art Gallery. Price of admission only twenty-five cents.

THE COOMBS TROUPE will open at Library Hall on Monday night next. Seats, single or for the season, can be secured at Kleber's, Wood street.

Gas Inspector's Report.

Our efficient County Gas Inspector, Roland H. Smith Esq., has forwarded his annual report to Governor Geary, containing an interesting statement of his operations for the past year. From it we learn that two new gas companies have been put in operation during the year—the East Rend and the McKeesport. The "Sharpsburg and Etna," and the "Connellsville" have been organized but are not yet in operation. On the subject of "meter inspection," he says:

Of the 2,215 meters examined, 1,963 were admitted, and 282 rejected. Of the meters admitted, 37 were found to register in favor of the consumer; 915 in favor of the Gas Companies; and 424 were exact in their registration, and 587 were neither exact nor irregular in their registration. Of 282 meters rejected, 91 registered in favor of the consumer, and 91 in favor of the Gas Companies, and 94 were either worn out, were irregular in their registration, or leaked.

The Inspector further makes the suggestion to persons using gas, that if they would, say, at least once a year, replace all the burners in use, with a new one, they would find that it would pay very good interest upon the amount annually expended.

Ten gas meter inspectors have been in use for eight (8) and ten (10) years, and some where they have not been renewed for fifteen (15) years; the result is, that on testing, ordinary burner that is constructed to burn gas at the rate of five (5) feet per hour, consumes six, (6) seven, (7) and eight (8) feet per hour, thus giving not any additional light, and proving injurious to the health of persons using them, as a large amount of gas passing through them is not consumed, but is discharged into the atmosphere, vitiating and poisoning the atmosphere.

Reference is also made to the gas to be manufactured by the Consolidated Company, the Inspector entering into a scientific demonstration of its quality.

The report closes with a financial recapitulation as follows:

Amount received from County Commissioners $3,000, amount unexpended of last year's estimate, $25 33. Total, $3,025 33. Amount of disbursements this year, $3,859 56; amount on hand toward next Year's estimate, $65 77.

SOUTHSIDE SANITARY MATTERS.

The Joint Committee—A few Throats at Ormsby—How that Preliminary Injunction is Received—Birmingham and East Birmingham to be Exclusive Hereafter.

A joint meeting of the Sanitary Committees of the Southside was held last evening in the Council Chamber.:

Mr. John Hughes was elected permanent President and Dr. Thomas permanent Secretary of the Joint Committee.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Dr. Riegs reported that Ormsby Council had a preliminary injunction served on the Hospital Building Committee restraining them from erecting a small-pox hospital in Ormsby. Report accepted and filed.

Mr. Evans moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the solicitors of Birmingham and East Birmingham, to employ them to act in the interests of the Sanitary Committees. Carried, and Messrs. Evans and Committees. Carried, and Messrs. Evans and Dr. Woods appointed the committee.

Dr. Woods asked to have some instructions.

On motion, it was decided that the committee should use their best judgment.

Dr. Thomas reported that in Birmingham, since Wednesday, the 6th inst., there had been eleven new cases, nine of which were variloid and two small-pox, also one death from small-pox during the same time.

Mr. Hughes reported that a reliable physician had twenty-five new cases of small-pox in Ormsby, which he supposed were not all the new cases that actually were there. Ormsby really had as many cases as all the rest of the Southside, and still they want no hospital there.

Dr. Woods moved that the Secretary notify the Chairman of the Sanitary Committees of each borough (Ormsby excepted) to be present at the next meeting, so as to have a full meeting. Carried.

It was decided to discharge the sanitary police of East Birmingham and Birmingham, as there was no use for them any more, because the small-pox is so rapidly decreasing.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Birmingham Council Chamber, and the presence of each member of the different southside boroughs (Ormsby excepted) is requested.

PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Why is it that a citizen who has paid his taxes in Pittsburgh and removed his residence to Allegheny City, is refused the right of suffrage, after having lived there much longer than the time required by the law? INQUIRER.

Lovers of the "weed" should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." tf

HYMENEAL.

An Allegheny Esculapian Disciple Assumes Matrimonial Honors—The New Departure Celebrated on Tuesday Evening—A Fashionable and Enjoyable Wedding Party.

It was not known by the public in general until the gentleman himself by his reckless action on Tuesday evening, made known the fact; but now that it has been consummated, there can be no impropriety in making a note thereof—of one of the most pleasant and fashionable hymeneal celebrations that has occurred in our vicinity during the season.

The victims were our friend Dr. P. W. Heron, of Allegheny, and Miss Mary, the accomplished daughter of one of Allegheny's most respected citizens, Mr. Alexander Holstein. The ceremony, as the dalatily perfumed cards expressed it, was set down for Tuesday evening, December 12th, and promptly at "early candle lighting" about a hundred ladies and gentlemen, young and old, gathered at the stately Holstein mansion, No. 55 North Canal street, all prepared to mingle heartily in the festivities. The residence had been arranged for the evening with especial care for their comfort, and guests were keen to appreciate the unobtrusive but thorough efforts made for their entertainment, which at once relieved the occasion of all that frigid formality which too often destroys the genial flow of social feeling at such assemblages. The company was a brilliant one, and comprised a number of visiting friends from New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, together with a full proportion of the *elite* of our own community—the personal friends of the couple who were to be sacrificed upon the hymeneal altar.

It was about eight o'clock when the bride and groom entered the parlors, and as they did so the strains of the Lamoille Valley railroad, near that place.

Mendelssohn's wedding march floated out upon the air, and the happy pair, followed by the bridesmaids, and Drs. Wm. Holstein and Hutchinson as groomsmen; and if Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like any one of this bridal party, it was because that ancient sage, wise as he was, knew nothing of the fine cloths and ordinary dress of the modern conventional wedding costume.

Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, was the officiating clergyman, and the nuptial rites were solemnized in accordance with the beautiful and impressive ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And then came the hearty and sincere congratulations of the friends, following which the company were drawn by an irresistible influence to the apartment where the resources of the confectioner's art had been taxed to the uttermost in the preparation of the "wedding feast." All that art and wealth could procure seemed to have been brought into requisition in the arrangements for the festive board, and as is generally the case under such circumstances, success in the highest degree was attained.

The "marriage supper" having been thoroughly enjoyed, a service in which it seemed to have engaged with the heartiest enthusiasm, an adjournment was had elsewhere. The more elderly portion of the guests contented themselves with the quiet conversations upon topics which seemed to thoroughly interest them, aided in some instances by the medicative and mystic influence which comes from the social cup, while the younger, with the odoriferous "fine cut," while the younger, with "footsteps free," managed to while away the remainder of the evening with zest, to the fascinating pleasure of Terpsichorean exercises.

The exercises were interupted at last about two o'clock by the withdrawal of the bridal party, who bid adieu to their friends and started on the "tour" from the Union Depot by the eastward bound train. They purpose to visit Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington and Baltimore in their rounds, which will extend through *ten or two weeks*. With the full extent of the furlough granted the groom by those at home, who are dependent upon his medical skills. But half the good wishes of friends be realized, their future, as one, as their past as twain, has been, cannot but be one of happiness and sunny prosperity.

BREVITIES.

SNOW.

CANDIDATES excited.

MUCH poverty in the city.

CHEERY chimes from Trinity.

WHAT are we to expect on Christmas?

SLEIGHING prospects are not very rosy.

ALL the public schools are well attended.

WE are now in the religious time of Advent.

POULTRY was never plentier than this season.

IT is never too late to do good. Get vaccinated.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL is to be finished at once.

THE COOMBS TROUPE will be warmly welcomed.

OUR city now boasts of her Trinity chime of bells.

ONLY five gentlemen want to superintend the markets.

WHISKEY punches and blind staggers are fashionable.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is doing a profitable business.

THE church fair fever is as violent this year as the small-pox.

BANK elections are now coming and dividends with them.

DANIAL DOUGHERTY is to lecure in Kittanning next week.

THE work house is quite cosy and comfortable these cold days.

WOMEN-loving men should more generally attend the public schools.

SUPRINTENDENT LUCKEY has gone on a brief visit to Philadelphia.

OUR physicians bravely faced the small-pox and all escaped its ravages.

ALTER all, this winter is not so severe as many predicted it would be.

THE funeral of the lamented Major Harper was largely attended yesterday.

THE recently elected officers now take interest in the new municipal hall.

THE street cars had more than their usual amount of patronage last evening.

ALL the new stores in the Howard block on Smithfield street have been rented.

THE new City Bank building goes up slowly. It will be a beautiful structure.

COUNCILMEN are bored to death with applicants for the offices within their gift.

THE policemen are out with their petitions and recommendations for re-appointment.

SNEAK thieves steal rugs and carpets with impunity out of Second avenue vestibules.

THE Fifth avenue bridge stock is not being taken so rapidly as its advantages would seem.

BARNEY BURNS left two wife. Perhaps another nut for the lawyers to rob of its kernel.

PRESIDENT GRANT and Secretary Boutwell are to visit Philadelphia some time in January.

SINCE Ed Magee has been daylight officer at the new City Hall, not a stone has been missed by the bullers.

THE health of the city are in a healthy state if we are to judge from the dearth of business in police quarters.

A CONGRESS of purlists is talked of to meet in this city to re-arrange the code which governs the prize ring.

THE times are hopeful since Negley has been placed over the Congressional Committee on Commerce.

BETS are often made now as to who will be the next Pope. Odds are in favor of the Archbishop of Palermo.

SKATING on our rivers, which has been necessarily suspended for a few days, seems likely to be resumed ere long.

CITY ASSESSOR PHELPS and Street Commissioner Hunter have as yet no contending candidates against their re-election.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Esq., has issued a poem for the New York *Ledger* which will appear in its initial number for the New Year.

COL. PHILLIPS' hair has recently grown snowy white, and is now quite possible the city father of twenty years standing.

THE best draught horses in this country can be seen in large numbers on our streets every day. We don't boast of our horses.

CHICAGO SUFFERERS, in the shape of able-bodied tramps, are doing the farmers out of their loose change. They are frauds.

THE Jones & Laughlin coal company is quietly down in the valley of death and new generations crowd rapidly upon their footsteps.

ALEXIS kept his room in Boston, Monday suffering with chills in his face. Even Grand Dukes cannot escape the ills of humanity.

THE letter carriers will issue no address for dollars and dimes on Christmas, as they have had a bad experience on the practice.

A LOUISIANA engineer was acquitted of neglect in running over a man, because "the grass on the track grew so high as to obscure the person."

A CONTEMPORARY, hearing that Denver was about building a $100,000 opera house, suggests that it also hurry up and build a city around the house.

BISHOP MORRIS, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be seventy-eight years of age in April next. He is in poor health.

NO broken bones reported on account of the slippery pavements of last evening, but many soiled garments, dilapidated head gears and ruffled tempers.

SCRUBBING pavements these frosty mornings may be necessary to cleanliness, but is a part of house-keepers, but it is an annoying thing to pedestrians.

IT is stated that General Sickles will resign the Spanish mission on his return to America. Sickles is the only son—the only child—of a very rich old father.

THE Trinity bells chimed sweetly yesterday afternoon, and the delightful concert is more likely to be followed ere long by the merry chime of sleigh bells.

DUNSEATH'S jewelry store is constantly thronged with anxious people to hear the astonishing notes of the little mechanical warbler in the shape of a stuffed bird.

THE nine-o'clock evening prayer meeting is pawed the streets as if beating time to the soul-stirring music; the street cars came to a stand-still and could not move from the enchanting strains, and teamsters and drivers, passengers and conductors stood or sat entranced by the heavenly melody. The newsboys would not throw in a discordant note and ceased for a time to cry their additions, all about the princess;" fashionable dames were arrested in their promenades, the "children of the covenant," who are accustomed to hear nothing but the grand though homely songs of the Bard of Ireland and the enthusiastic follower of John Wesley alike stood mute in amazement. The streets in the neighborhood were crowded, and the people were thrilled with delight as the chimes rang out the merry strains of a waltz, or in more solemn tones the national anthem of "Hail Columbia." The chime was evidently considered, by the dense throng who enjoyed the entertainment, a success, and all admired the acoustic effects produced by the scientific formation and arrangement of the bells.

THE ALLEGHENY ELECTION'S.

Meeting of the Return Judges—Receiving the Returns—The Official Vote.

Last night the Return Judges of the Allegheny elections held a meeting in the Common Council Chamber, City Building, to receive the official returns.

Mr. Wm. Boyd was called to the chair, and Mr. J. R. Oxley chosen Secretary.

The only absentee was the judge from the Seventh ward.

The returns were then opened and read, showing the following as the

OFFICIAL MAYORALTY VOTE.

	Callow.	Dickson.
First ward	429	52
Second ward	687	106
Third ward, 1st precinct	387	39
" 2d precinct	387	39
Fourth ward, 1st precinct	463	22
" 2nd precinct	230	7
Fifth ward	492	56
Sixth ward	476	153
Seventh ward	389	14
Eighth ward	219	17
Ninth ward	159	57
Total	4,489	580

Callow's official majority, 3,909.

The returns on the ward tickets were the same as those on Tuesday.

The returns having been approved, the matter of the appointment of the Republican City Executive Committee was then taken up.

Mr. W. B. Ross moved that the return Judge from each ward name the members for his district, and that each be entitled to four members; those having two precincts to have eight members. Carried.

The following gentlemen were then named as the Republican City

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1872.

First Ward—W. H. Brown, Thomas McKenna. O. O. Phillips, Robert White.

Second Ward—Jas. Scott, Slack, W. W. Ackley, Robert Patton, Robert Dilworth.

Third Ward—James McBrier, Colonel Gerst, Joseph Larkin, F. Lange, John Stevens, Casper Gang, J. R. Oxley, John U. Barr.

Fourth Ward—John A. Myler, John Negraw, Hugh McNeill, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Miller, John S. Stazie, James Brown, David Lewis.

Fifth Ward—John Heath, Alex. Patterson, Wm. Rogers, Jacob Beltzhoover.

Sixth Ward—Henry Warner, John A. Corcran, R. H. Knox, Thomas Jones.

Seventh Ward—Fred. Bellenstein, Gottleib Wettach, John G. Walther, Adam Weise.

Eighth Ward—George Moul, H. F. Ezgers, William Kaufman, J. Negley.

Ninth Ward—Roland Jones, Thomas D. Harris, Cyrus Hutchison, Lewis Hilkey.

After the appointment of this Committee the meeting adjourned.

THE REVOLVER ROBBER.

Where He Operated—A Franklin Store Burglarized—The Thief Still in Custody.

Mention was made yesterday of the fact that a man who had been arrested as a suspicious character while attempting to dispose of two Smith & Wesson's revolvers in Brown's saloon, Allegheny. When searched several revolvers of the same pattern were found in his possession. He was accordingly locked up to await further developments. The fellow refused to give his name or tell from where he came. Some additional light, however, on the eighty-five ladies and gentlemen operations. Yesterday afternoon Chief Clark received the following dispatch:

FRANKLIN, Pa., December 13, 1871.

Our hardware store was broken into on Sunday, and a number of Smith & Wesson's silver plated revolvers, with pearl handles, together with a lot of penknives, $30 cash, and one double-barrel shot gun, cost. Hold your thief and give us instructions.

WILSON BROS. & CO.

Chief Clark, in answer, sent a telegram asking whether he should come on with the man, but at last accounts he had received no answer.

Pittsburgh—Its Carriages.

Our city has but lately made an acquisition of great utility and importance in the location of a mammoth carriage and buggy emporium at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. Messrs. Workman & Davis, enterprising gentlemen occupying the location named, having a carriage repository at 79 Federal street, Allegheny, became convinced of two facts. First, that their establishment in Allegheny was too small to meet the wants of their increasing business, and that in order to fully satisfy the extensive demand for their wares, they must procure rooms more spacious. Second, that a location more central must be greatly subsidiary to their own and their customers' interests. They therefore secured the rooms at 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, which are in every respect suitably arranged and located to accommodate their trade. This new repository contains a most elegant assortment of buggies, carriages, &c., which for excellence of material, durability of construction, gracefulness of design, and beauty of finish is unsurpassed. The reputation of the work is second to none, as those who have purchased from them abundantly testify. Order your carriages now for the spring driving, and have them built fully up to every requirement, which this firm will most certainly do. Nos. 167, 167 and 171 Penn street.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

By Rev. J. F. Smith, of Hilands Presbyterian Church, Perrysville, Allegheny Co., Pa.

"The horse is prepared against the day of battle: but safety is of the Lord."—Prov. 21:31.

In far-off oriental times, the horse was seldom used for other than warlike purposes. In rare instance the horse was employed in threshing grain, but in both the history and poetry of the Bible, the mention of this noble animal is scarcely ever in connection with agriculture, or the peaceful arts. On the other hand the animated picture in the Book of Job is solely that of a war-steed. "He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off." Among the orientals the cavalry was a most efficient arm of military service; and in the text it seems to be mentioned as the chief means of defence; but the inquiry arises as it was—efficient as it was felt to be in overriding opposing forces and crushing them under the iron hoof—the only safe dependence was in the arm of God. In time of danger a horse is of great use; an army of mounted warriors is a chief means of defence; but after all, the only safety is in the Lord. With Him there is safety. Without Him, there is no security in wealth, in either things or men. God has wonderfully preserved us from the horrible civil visitations of pestilence and famine, sending us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness, and has given us peace. We have one of unusual disaster. "Surely," we are constrained to say, "the judgments of the Lord are in the earth; for even the wrath of almost every column of our every-day news. In the land up have given it in the smoldering ashes of cities and villages. On the ocean we have seen it in the ships and their cargoes, and passengers that have found their graves in the stormy deep. In Persia we have seen it in the presence of ghastly famine that has threatened to sweep the nation of existence. In Germany, we have seen it in the widows and orphans whose sorrows we behold, as even in the days of Rachel of story and triumph. In France, we have beheld it in the war that has drenched her soil with blood, and vandalism that has destroyed and ruins the proudest monuments of art. And what shall I say of volcanoes that have belched forth destruction upon all within reach, and coal mines exploding and suffocating hundreds? and accidents on rivers and railways? and epidemics, and deaths innumerable by suicide and crimes over-abounding in the progress of centuries? calamitous indeed, have been the last twelve months, brought to our notice as the result of the just judgments of Heaven. Yet God has graciously preserved us in the midst of the fearful scenes that have transpired around us. Why is it that America has not been visited with the awful calamities that have overwhelmed other nations? Is it because we are better than they? Is it because we are more to God this day than at any other period of our history. Our Indian policy forebodes no peaceful future, and like Israel of old, our immunity from past impositions and encroachments, and more of "peace and good will" toward a race, that, like Cain, is a fugitive and vagabond on the earth. And who has no words of thankfulness for the Treaty of Washington? In a large degree the nations may have been self-interest; mere policy may have had more to do in shaping its decisions, but Christian principles in the end will be accepted as a step forward in national ethics. Consummated under the light of Christian civilization, and foreshadowing a lasting peace between the two great English speaking nations of the globe, its example is against the "forests of evil" in the land. Verily if it be not the dawn of a new era, we may accept it at least, as the token of a new and more frequent mercy. Even civilizing disputes so brutal, irrational and unchristian as the bloody arbitrament of the sword, are being settled and quieted have not only tested its our foreign and domestic relations, but God has wonderfully preserved us from the horrible civil visitations of pestilence and famine, sending us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness, and has given us peace. We have one of unusual disaster. "Surely," we are constrained to say, "the judgments of the Lord are in the earth; for even the wrath of almost every column of our every-day news. In the land up have given it in the smoldering ashes of cities and villages. On the ocean we have seen it in the ships and their cargoes, and passengers that have found their graves in the stormy deep. In Persia we have seen it in the presence of ghastly famine that has threatened to sweep the nation of existence. 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Even civilizing disputes so brutal, irrational and unchristian as the bloody arbitrament of the sword is being settled and quieted by the peaceful arts. The last letter carriers will issue no address for dollars and dimes on Christmas, as they have had a bad experience on the practice. Duke cannot escape the ills of humanity.

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A LOUISIANA engineer was acquitted of neglect in running over a man, because "the grass on the track grew so high as to obscure the person."

A CONTEMPORARY, hearing that Denver was about building a $100,000 opera house, suggests that it also hurry up and build a city around the house.

BISHOP MORRIS, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be seventy-eight years of age in April next. He is in poor health.

NO broken bones reported on account of the slippery pavements of last evening, but many soiled garments, dilapidated head gears and ruffled tempers.

SCRUBBING pavements these frosty mornings may be necessary to cleanliness, but is a part of house-keepers, but it is an annoying thing to pedestrians.

IT is stated that General Sickles will resign the Spanish mission on his return to America. Sickles is the only son—the only child—of a very rich old father.

THE Trinity bells chimed sweetly yesterday afternoon, and the delightful concert is more likely to be followed ere long by the merry chime of sleigh bells.

DUNSEATH'S jewelry store is constantly thronged with anxious people to hear the astonishing notes of the little mechanical warbler in the shape of a stuffed bird.

THE nine-o'clock evening prayer meeting is pawed the streets as if beating time to the soul-stirring music; the street cars came to a stand-still and could not move from the enchanting strains, and teamsters and drivers, passengers and conductors stood or sat entranced by the heavenly melody. The newsboys would not throw in a discordant note and ceased for a time to cry their additions, all about the princess;" fashionable dames were arrested in their promenades, the "children of the covenant," who are accustomed to hear nothing but the grand though homely songs of the bard of Ireland and the enthusiastic follower of John Wesley alike stood mute in amazement. The streets in the neighborhood were crowded, and the people were thrilled with delight as the chimes rang out the merry strains of a waltz, or in more solemn tones the national anthem of "Hail Columbia." The chime was evidently considered, by the dense throng who enjoyed the entertainment, a success, and all admired the acoustic effects produced by the scientific formation and arrangement of the bells.

THE ALLEGHENY ELECTION'S.

Meeting of the Return Judges—Receiving the Returns—The Official Vote.

Last night the Return Judges of the Allegheny elections held a meeting in the Common Council Chamber, City Building, to receive the official returns.

Mr. Wm. Boyd was called to the chair, and Mr. J. R. Oxley chosen Secretary.

The only absentee was the judge from the Seventh ward.

The returns were then opened and read, showing the following as the

OFFICIAL MAYORALTY VOTE.

	Callow.	Dickson.
First ward	429	52
Second ward	687	106
Third ward, 1st precinct	387	39
" 2d precinct	387	39
Fourth ward, 1st precinct	463	22
" 2nd precinct	230	7
Fifth ward	492	56
Sixth ward	476	153
Seventh ward	389	14
Eighth ward	219	17
Ninth ward	159	57
Total	4,489	580

Callow's official majority, 3,909.

The returns on the ward tickets were the same as those on Tuesday.

The returns having been approved, the matter of the appointment of the Republican City Executive Committee was then taken up.

Mr. W. B. Ross moved that the return Judge from each ward name the members for his district, and that each be entitled to four members; those having two precincts to have eight members. Carried.

The following gentlemen were then named as the Republican City

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1872.

First Ward—W. H. Brown, Thomas McKenna. O. O. Phillips, Robert White.

Second Ward—Jas. Scott, Slack, W. W. Ackley, Robert Patton, Robert Dilworth.

Third Ward—James McBrier, Colonel Gerst, Joseph Larkin, F. Lange, John Stevens, Casper Gang, J. R. Oxley, John U. Barr.

Fourth Ward—John A. Myler, John Negraw, Hugh McNeill, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Miller, John S. Stazie, James Brown, David Lewis.

Fifth Ward—John Heath, Alex. Patterson, Wm. Rogers, Jacob Beltzhoover.

Sixth Ward—Henry Warner, John A. Corcran, R. H. Knox, Thomas Jones.

Seventh Ward—Fred. Bellenstein, Gottleib Wettach, John G. Walther, Adam Weise.

Eighth Ward—George Moul, H. F. Ezgers, William Kaufman, J. Negley.

Ninth Ward—Roland Jones, Thomas D. Harris, Cyrus Hutchison, Lewis Hilkey.

After the appointment of this Committee the meeting adjourned.

THE REVOLVER ROBBER.

Where He Operated—A Franklin Store Burglarized—The Thief Still in Custody.

Mention was made yesterday of the fact that a man who had been arrested as a suspicious character while attempting to dispose of two Smith & Wesson's revolvers in Brown's saloon, Allegheny. When searched several revolvers of the same pattern were found in his possession. He was accordingly locked up to await further developments. The fellow refused to give his name or tell from where he came. Some additional light, however, on the eighty-five ladies and gentlemen operations. Yesterday afternoon Chief Clark received the following dispatch:

FRANKLIN, Pa., December 13, 1871.

Our hardware store was broken into on Sunday, and a number of Smith & Wesson's silver plated revolvers, with pearl handles, together with a lot of penknives, $30 cash, and one double-barrel shot gun, cost. Hold your thief and give us instructions.

WILSON BROS. & CO.

Chief Clark, in answer, sent a telegram asking whether he should come on with the man, but at last accounts he had received no answer.

Pittsburgh—Its Carriages.

Our city has but lately made an acquisition of great utility and importance in the location of a mammoth carriage and buggy emporium at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. Messrs. Workman & Davis, enterprising gentlemen occupying the location named, having a carriage repository at 79 Federal street, Allegheny, became convinced of two facts. First, that their establishment in Allegheny was too small to meet the wants of their increasing business, and that in order to fully satisfy the extensive demand for their wares, they must procure rooms more spacious. Second, that a location more central must be greatly subsidiary to their own and their customers' interests. They therefore secured the rooms at 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, which are in every respect suitably arranged and located to accommodate their trade. This new repository contains a most elegant assortment of buggies, carriages, &c., which for excellence of material, durability of construction, gracefulness of design, and beauty of finish is unsurpassed. The reputation of the work is second to none, as those who have purchased from them abundantly testify. Order your carriages now for the spring driving, and have them built fully up to every requirement, which this firm will most certainly do. Nos. 167, 167 and 171 Penn street.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

By Rev. J. F. Smith, of Hilands Presbyterian Church, Perrysville, Allegheny Co., Pa.

"The horse is prepared against the day of battle: but safety is of the Lord."—Prov. 21:31.

In far-off oriental times, the horse was seldom used for other than warlike purposes. In rare instance the horse was employed in threshing grain, but in both the history and poetry of the Bible, the mention of this noble animal is scarcely ever in connection with agriculture, or the peaceful arts. On the other hand the animated picture in the Book of Job is solely that of a war-steed. "He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off." Among the orientals the cavalry was a most efficient arm of military service; and in the text it seems to be mentioned as the chief means of defence; but the inquiry arises as it was—efficient as it was felt to be in overriding opposing forces and crushing them under the iron hoof—the only safe dependence was in the arm of God. In time of danger a horse is of great use; an army of mounted warriors is a chief means of defence; but after all, the only safety is in the Lord. With Him there is safety. Without Him, there is no security in wealth, in either things or men. God has wonderfully preserved us from the horrible civil visitations of pestilence and famine, sending us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness, and has given us peace. We have one of unusual disaster. "Surely," we are constrained to say, "the judgments of the Lord are in the earth; for even the wrath of almost every column of our every-day news. In the land up have given it in the smoldering ashes of cities and villages. On the ocean we have seen it in the ships and their cargoes, and passengers that have found their graves in the stormy deep. In Persia we have seen it in the presence of ghastly famine that has threatened to sweep the nation of existence. In Germany, we have seen it in the widows and orphans whose sorrows we behold, as even in the days of Rachel of story and triumph. In France, we have beheld it in the war that has drenched her soil with blood, and vandalism that has destroyed and ruins the proudest monuments of art. And what shall I say of volcanoes that have belched forth destruction upon all within reach, and coal mines exploding and suffocating hundreds? and accidents on rivers and railways? and epidemics, and deaths innumerable by suicide and crimes over-abounding in the progress of centuries? calamitous indeed, have been the last twelve months, brought to our notice as the result of the just judgments of Heaven. Yet God has graciously preserved us in the midst of the fearful scenes that have transpired around us. Why is it that America has not been visited with the awful calamities that have overwhelmed other nations? Is it because we are better than they? Is it because we are more to God this day than at any other period of our history. Our Indian policy forebodes no peaceful future, and like Israel of old, our immunity from past impositions and encroachments, and more of "peace and good will" toward a race, that, like Cain, is a fugitive and vagabond on the earth. And who has no words of thankfulness for